



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOVEMBER 4.

MR. CHARLES MORRIS in the Chair.

Nine persons present.

The presentation of a paper entitled "Contribution to the Anatomy of the Ilysiidæ," by Joseph C. Thompson, Surgeon U. S. N., was reported.

The death of Philip R. Uhler, a member, October 21, was announced.

---

NOVEMBER 18.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., LL.D., in the Chair.

The Publication Committee reported the reception of papers under the following titles:—

"On the Orthoptera found on the Florida Keys and in extreme Southern Florida. II." By James A. G. Rehn and Morgan Hebard (November 7).

"Notes on some Costa Rica Arachnida." By Nathan Banks (November 14).

The Chair announced the death of Prof. Arnim Balzer, a correspondent, November 4, 1913.

The following were elected members:

Harvey Stamp, M.D.  
Herbert H. Cushing, M.D.  
J. Ewing Mears, M.D.

The meeting was held in association with the Biological and Microscopical Section.

*The Collecting and Preparation of Diatoms.*—MR. T. CHALKLEY PALMER, prefacing his remarks on collection and preparation of diatoms, deplored the threatened extinction of the amateur, especially in branches of science involving the use of the microscope. He men-

by the dioxide inclusions indicate that when a liquid is heated to its critical point and is finally converted into a gas, it gradually passes from one to the other state. A slight rise in temperature causes the inclosed bubbles rapidly to diminish in size, indicating a high expansion coefficient of the liquid portion. After the bubbles have disappeared, a further advance of temperature does not burst the walls of the cavity, showing the liquid to be compressible. In cooling, the bubble or bubbles suddenly appear of a definite size instead of growing from a mere point. Before that moment the contents of the cavity are no doubt in a liquid condition, otherwise bubbles could not be seen. By cooling the prevailing high pressure is reduced until it falls below the vapor pressure of the dioxide corresponding to the temperature, and there is a tendency to form a small bubble. But its formation is resisted by the cohesion of the molecules. Only after the prevailing pressure has been lowered so much that the excess of the vapor pressure is competent to overcome cohesion will a sudden rupture take place, attended by an instantaneous reduction of the volume of the liquid due to the sudden increase of pressure. This accounts for the sudden appearance of bubbles at a definite size. We can therefore conclude that a liquid, when near its critical point, is in a state that is intermediate between the liquid and the gaseous states.

MR. VAN SICKLE described a method of making detailed labels for microscopic slides by photographic reduction.

The following was ordered to be printed: